shall be transferred to a Borstal School. The minimum period of detention in a Borstal School is, fixed at 3 years and the maximum at 5 years. Provision is also made for the discharge after due admonition, or committal to the custody of the parent or guardian, of a youthful offender instead of committal to a Borstal School. Before taking such action the person's age, character and antecedents will be considered. Where a person detained in a Borstal School is reported to be incorrigible, the unexpired portion of the term of his detention may be commuted to imprisonment. Children who are found wandering without a home or associating with any reputed thief or whose parents or guardians are unfit to have their care, may be brought before the court which may order them to be sent to a Borstal School or committed to suitable custody. Provision is made for the establishment of juvenile courts for dealing with charges against juveniles.

Provision is also made for the release of an inmate of a Borstal School on licence, provided he is placed under the supervision of a suitable person or institution willing to take charge of him.

In the interest of the well-being of children and the proper development of their character, provision is made for the punishment of offences against children such as ill-treatment or encouraging them to beg or allowing them to frequent brothels.

The management and control of the Borstal School and the training, educational and industrial, to be given therein, and the control of the inmates will be prescribed by rules under the Act.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA said that in the Mysore State, there were any number of guardianless and uncared for children wandering without a home and there were also young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 with questionable antecedents or no ostensible means of livelihood. This bill was to be welcomed by all interested in the future welfare of such people. With regard to the provision relating to punishment for offences by children, he wanted to know whether the punishment would be directed against the children themselves or their parents or guardians.

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR replied that if innocent children were induced by adults to commit any offences under the proposed Act, such adults also would be punished.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA commended the action of Government in introducing this legislation. He said that in Bangalore City were to be found any number of young boys loafing about the streets and resorting to pick-pocketing and other offences. To save the public from danger from such people, the bill was quite necessary. He therefore had great pleasure in supporting it. He hoped that necessary funds would soon be found for establishing a Borstal School and Juvenile Courts very early, if need be by retrenching expenditure in other directions.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH also supported the measure.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that it was the intention of Government to enforce the law as early as possible. Government hoped to make some provision in the next year's budget with a view to making a beginning and developing the scheme gradually.

The general principles of the bill were accepted.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 8.—Making the *Thandas* of the Banajara Community model ones.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK, Minorities.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK prayed that three *thandas* of the Banajara community be selected for the present from every district for being made model *thandas.*

The PRESIDENT said that the representation would be borne in mind.

No. 9.—Formation of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk into a taluk.

Mr. J ASWATHANARAYANA RAO, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO prayed that the Government might be

pleased to sanction the conversion of Gudibanda into a taluk from the ensuing official year, by adding the neighbouring villages in the hoblis of Mittemari, Sadli, Mandikal and Nagarakere, whose residents had no objection to join it. He also requested that pending the formation of the taluk, a sub-treasury be attached to the sub-taluk forthwith, with the Head Gumasta as the Treasury Officer and *ex officio* Sub-Registrar, so as to place the residents of the sub-taluk on a par with the residents of taluks.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that proposals had been received from the Deputy Commissioner to convert the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk into a taluk after adding on some villages from the Goribidnur Taluk. Opinions of the concerned villagers had been called for on the proposal and further action would be taken on receipt of those opinions.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO pleaded that even if some of those villagers were not willing to join the new taluk, the conversion of Gudibanda into a taluk should not be delayed. Because, even from the existing 2 hoblies, the Government were deriving a revenue of Rs. 56,000. The additional expenditure involved in the scheme would not exceed Rs. 60 per month, as the Head Gumasta might be made the Taluk Sheristedar as well as the Sub-Registrar.

The PRESIDENT replied that it had been decided to convert all sub-taluks into *pucca* taluks, one by one, and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk also would get its turn as the scheme of conversion was being worked out in the order of urgency.

No. 10.—Management of all inam villages in the State by Government.

Messrs. Venkalpathi THIMMIAH and **Patel MALLAPPA** (Chitaldrug Taluk); **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA** and **D. SIVASANKARIAH** (Challakere Taluk); **K. KENCHAPPA** and **B. SITARAMIAH** (Hiriyur Taluk); **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** of Doggahal and **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** (Holalkere Taluk); **Patel CHENNAPPA** and **GOWDA SIVAPPA** (Davangere Taluk); **Patti BASAPPA** and **Kamareddi MALLAPPA** (Molakalmuru Taluk); **J. S. MAHALINGAPPA** and **MALKAPPA** (Jagalur Taluk); **Alampalli NANJUNDASETTY** and **P. S. DORASWAMI NAIDU** (Hosadurga Taluk); **BASAPPA** *alias* **ROGAPPA** (Harihar Sub-Taluk); **M. GURUSIDDAPPA** (Davangere Municipality); **S. RANGA RAO** (Chitaldrug Municipality); **MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB** (Harihar Municipality): **C. H. ABDUL RAZAK, SYED MOHIDEEN HUSSAIN** and **A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK** (Minorities).

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH represented that there were many inam villages in the State where the tenants were being troubled in many ways by the inamdars. In several instances, the inamdars had evicted the raiyats who had improved *banjar* lands at their own cost with a view to get better yield and leased out the lands to other raiyats who were prepared to pay more rent to them. When disputes arose among the hissedars of inam villages, the raiyats had to pay the kandayam more than once in many cases and thus they were being put to loss, not knowing to whom the rent had actually to be paid. The raiyats of inam villages could not enjoy the facilities afforded by the Government to the raiyats in *sirkar* villages. With a view to obviate all these difficulties, he prayed that all the inam villages might be ordered to be taken under Government management, paying only fixed amounts to the inamdars concerned.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK supported the representation.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that in one of the bills discussed by the House on the previous day, Government had proposed to take power to introduce survey and settlement in each and every inam village. When that legislation was enacted and enforced, he was sure that all the difficulties complained of would disappear. It was not necessary that Government should take over the management of all the inam villages, though that would also be done in cases where the inamdars desired it. The main purpose which the members had in view was to see that no disputes arose between the inamdar and the tenant and that would be achieved by the bill referred to above.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER, speaking as an inamdar himself, complained that already the tenants of inam villages had become recalcitrant in the payment of kandayam or giving a share of the crops raised, with the result that the inamdars were at their wits' end to pay the *jodi* due to Government. Almost every year the villages were being notified for auction for arrears of *jodi* and the inamdars were often forced to borrow money for paying the *jodi*. Under such circumstances, instead of helping the inamdars and restoring cordial relations between the tenants and inamdars, he was surprised to find suggestions being made for taking over all the inam villages under Government management. This only showed, he remarked, that the members were deliberately ignoring the meritorious services rendered in the past by certain people in recognition of which inamties had been granted as *devadaya* and *brahmadaya*, by former Rulers and the gifts recorded on copper plates and other *sannads*. He impressed on the House that the Government had no power to resume such inamties. If at all there were defects in managements, it was the duty of the Government to remedy them and give the required facilities to the inamdars.

The PRESIDENT replied that this was all that was proposed to be done under the measure under discussion.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA pointed out that the subject-matter of the representation was that all the inam villages should be taken under Government management. The reason for it was that many inam villages had been already subdivided into *hisses* and many others were in the course of being sub-divided. The hissedars were quarrelling among themselves and the tenants did not know which of the hissedars was entitled to the rent. There would be parties in almost every village, some people supporting one hissedar and others supporting another hissedar. Each party would be issuing lawyers' notices to the other and resorting to courts of law. At such a time if a raiyat paid the rent to one hissedar and if the other hissedar happened to succeed in the litigation, that particular raiyat's tenancy rights would suffer. Such complications had actually arisen, for instance, in Alur Sarvamanya village in Hiriyur Taluk. There were lands whose rightful owners the tenants did not know. Some of the lands were claimed to have been purchased by more than one person. In his opinion, the vital point to remember was that it was not the land or village that had been given to the inamdars but only the income therefrom. Hence he contended that the Government might assure the income to them and take over the villages or lands, as the case may be, under their own management.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) pointed out that it was with the object of rectifying all the defects in the inam villages that an amendment of the Land Revenue Code by adding a new section after Section 119-A, empowering Government to assume the management of inam villages at the instance of either the tenants or the inamdars, subject to certain conditions, had been proposed; but it would be impracticable for the Government to take over all the 4,000 odd inam villages in the State.

No. 11.—Conversion of certain wet lands into dry.

Mr. M. CHICKABACHA REDDY, (Chickaballapur Taluk).

Mr. CHICKABACHA REDDY represented that some major and minor tanks in the State had been silted up owing to non-maintenance for a long time. This had resulted in many wet and bagayat lands under those tanks becoming unfit for raising wet or garden crops thereon. Even though dry crops were raised on such lands, the concerned raiyats were forced to pay year after year wet or garden assessment as usual in spite of several petitions sent by them to Government. This was causing considerable hardship to the raiyats. He therefore prayed that within a maximum period of three months from the date of receipt of such petitions, lands might be personally inspected and final orders passed

converting such wet or garden lands into dry.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that if the concerned raiyats applied to the revenue authorities for the reduction of the *atchkat* in such cases, the application would be considered sympathetically.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA brought to notice that several petitions to this effect were pending with the authorities for years together, and therefore suggested that a time-limit of three months be fixed for the disposal of all such applications.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that in all such cases the Public Works and the Survey Departments had to be consulted before action could be taken, and that, as such, some delay was inevitable.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA pointed out that inordinate delays were allowed to occur in most cases and instanced the case of a small tank in Hulibele village and of another called Konanakere about both of which petitions submitted nearly 2 years ago had been pending still. The silt had collected to such an extent that even the existence of the tank could not be made out easily. Though absolutely no crop was being raised under the tanks in question, full assessment was being collected.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) said that the Revenue Commissioner would have both the cases examined.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA suggested that Government should conduct a regular tank survey throughout the State and revise the *atchkats* according to the capacity of each tank.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that it would not be worth while to conduct a regular tank survey in every case and it would be more useful for the aggrieved raiyats to bring to notice the particular cases in which the water supply was inadequate for the full *atchkat*.

No. 12.—Grant of at least Rs. 20,000 out of the Famine Relief Fund for expenditure in Tiptur Taluk.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA (Tiptur Taluk).

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA prayed that Government be pleased to sanction a sum of at least Rs. 20,000 out of the Famine Relief Fund for affording relief of famine conditions in Tiptur Taluk.

The PRESIDENT observed that subsequent to the receipt of this subject, there had been rains in almost all parts of the State and that the question of famine relief did not therefore arise.

No. 13.—Reduction of garden assessment in all the affected parts of the Madhugiri Taluk.

Messrs. S. NANJIAH SETTY and Pulmathi ANJANA REDDY (Madhugiri Taluk); and G. S. SUBBA RAO (Madhugiri Municipality).

Mr. S. NANJIAH SETTY represented that Government were pleased to reduce the rate of assessment on denuded garden lands belonging to Kallambella and many other villages of Sira Taluk, and Kittagali, Singaravathanahalli of Madhugiri Taluk on account of the disappearance of garden crops. He prayed that Government be pleased to reduce the garden rates in respect of similarly affected lands in the entire Madhugiri Taluk.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO also represented that garden crops had completely failed in all parts of the Madhugiri Taluk and that the raiyats had been put to very heavy loss. Though the Government had been promising sympathetic consideration for the past 5 or 6 years, no relief had been granted so far, except for remissions in a few villages. He emphasized the need for granting remissions in all other cases, especially under the following tanks: Bijuvara, Siddapura, Itigedibbanahalli, Hanumanthapura and Cholenahalli.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that instructions had been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to enquire and report on all the cases in which remissions were called for in that taluk, and promised that the particular cases cited would also be considered in that connection.

No. 14.—Creation of facilities for extending wet cultivation under the Karigala Doddakere, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Mr. H. B. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. H. B. BASAPPA represented that though the supply of water from the Karigala Doddakere was not sufficient in Heggaddevankote Taluk for the existing atchkat, it was understood that arrangements were being made to supply water from the said tank to other lands not included in the atchkat. He prayed that facilities be created for extending the wet cultivation under the tank by the construction of an *ane* to the waste-weir *halla* running from Karigala Tank.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) explained that a project for constructing a lifting dam across the Kodihalla was under investigation and it was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 for bringing an additional extent of 150 acres of land under cultivation below the tank.

Mr. H. B. BASAPPA added that the waste-weir was very much lower than the channel, as a result of which all the channel water was flowing back into the waste-weir itself There were two channels to the north and to the south of the tank and the available water would hardly suffice for the existing atchkat of 7 miles. By extending it by one more mile, crops at the tail-end would dry up and difficulty was sure to be created. Hence he urged that the idea of extending it should be given up.

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that the question would be examined once more.

No. 15.—Cancelling the grant of 400 acres of land under Madag tank for orange cultivation.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr. K. MARULAPPA represented that in the Kadur Taluk scarcity of water was being felt for the wet lands and for the remotely situated and valuable bagayet lands in the atchkat of Madag tank. He hoped that Government were already aware of the inconveniences felt by the raiyats. In spite of this, a Government Order had been issued recently, extending the atchkat by granting to an European gentleman 400 acres of land for orange cultivation, thereby increasing the hardships already felt by the raiyats. As a means of removing the hardship, he prayed that Government might prohibit the cultivation of the 400 acres recently sanctioned by them.

Mr. T. C. BASAPPA, in supporting the representation, mentioned that he had sent up an interpellation on the same subject which was unfortunately disallowed. There was a popular impression in Kadur District that a certain high officer of Government who was interested in Mr. English was responsible for such a large extent as 400 acres being given away to one individual without any enquiries being made as to the needs of the local raiyats. He could even say that the Government themselves had been misguided by this officer. As irrigation of this large extent would render the water supply to the existing atchkat inadequate, the raiyats were very much dissatisfied and disturbed. He therefore prayed that Government should cancel the grant in question.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB thought that there was nothing objectionable in the grant made by the Government. It was with the object of demonstrating the best use to which land in that area could be put that a few of the district officers hit upon the scheme of orange cultivation. He was glad that this new enterprise was in the hands of an European who could work it on proper lines and carry on orange cultivation on scientific principles. The scheme of Mr. English, he thought, was likely to be a model to the rest of the State and it also provided work for a large number of labourers who were local men. In these circumstances, it would be a short-sighted policy to think of cancelling the grant. There was plenty of land still available for grant and he had no doubt that any one who applied for it could get it if only he was earnest.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR complained that he himself had applied for 200 acres of land in the same area for fruit cultivation but that it was rejected on account of the Executive Engineer's opinion that the capacity of the Madag tank did not permit of any extension of the atchkat. Such being the case, the grant of such a large extent as 400 acres to an European gentleman naturally led some people to think that there must have been something behind the whole transaction. Personally he felt that the Executive Engineer was right in his opinion, but that the other executive officers responsible for the grant were wrong. Even now, he felt that, in the interests of bare justice, either the land in question should be resumed to Government or lands granted to all deserving applicants on similar terms.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that on receipt of this representation, he had caused an investigation to be made which disclosed the following facts: About 1,800 units of water was the storage capacity of the tank, but the atchkat was about 5,000 acres. This was rather too much for the tank, and it appeared that some portion of it at least must have wrongly come to be treated as part of the atchkat of this tank. When and how exactly this had happened, was not clear. It was seen from the records that in 1905 Mr. V. H. Karve, the then Superintending Engineer who was on special duty, had compiled certain information regarding the different tanks and their atchkats and according to that, the atchkat of the Madag tank was not so much as 5,000 acres.

Mr. T. C. BASAPPA enquired whether the Revenue Department had not assessed all the 5,000 acres to land revenue.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied in the affirmative and said that Government need not forgo the revenue so long as the raiyats were getting the benefit of water. What had now to be done was to ascertain whether all the 5,000 acres could justly be treated as the atchkat of that tank or not, and to fix up whether any portion of it was to be treated as belonging to any other tank.

As regards orange cultivation, he explained that even though 400 acres had been granted, only 200 acres of land were proposed to be brought under cultivation in the first instance. So, there could not be much of a grievance on the part of the raiyats of the area. Besides, the Public Works Department were putting up a turf bund for facilitating additional storage of water at the end of the rainy season. If, by this means, more water was stored, the question of granting lands to other applicants also would be sympathetically considered.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON prefaced his remarks with an assurance that he had no personal interest in this particular representation. He felt that those who had protested against the grant of land to Mr. English were labouring under a misapprehension, and explained that nearly 25 years had elapsed since Government had ordered that this *kaval* be thrown open for cultivation and it had to be noted that no one in the locality availed himself of it. Seeing that the water in the Madag tank was not being utilised properly, certain enterprising gentlemen had formed a private company to launch on a scheme of orange cultivation in the area, and the Government were pleased to grant 400 acres for this purpose. Those who protested against this grant did not seem to be aware of the fact that though the Ayyankere tank had little to do with the Madag tank, some of the atchkat of the Madag tank was now proposed to be transferred to Ayyankere so that there would be a surplus of water available in the former tank. Hence it was that the Public Works Department recommended that 1,000 acres of land might be thrown open for fruit cultivation. Responsible officers had inspected the spot and, satisfying themselves about the adequacy of supply, recommended the grant of the land now in question to the company for orange cultivation.

As regards the complaint of a previous speaker that his *darkhast* application

for 200 acres for fruit cultivation had been rejected by the authorities, he surmised that the rejection might have been at a time when water from the Ayyankere had not been put to full use and that the application for 400 acres for orange cultivation might have been subsequently sanctioned. He wanted to impress on the members that the departmental officers would not have recommended the grant without fully going into the *pros* and *cons* of the matter.

Proceeding, the member stated that if the water was found to be inadequate, the company would immediately surrender 200 acres to the Government even though 400 acres had already been granted, provided the land surrendered by them would not be leased to any other people and, should at any time in the future Government make up their mind to re-grant it, it would be given to the same company.

Another point to be borne in mind was that in the year before last, when there was no water in Ayyankere tank, the authorities let in water from another tank and supplied water to the raiyats under Ayyankere free of cost. This showed that it was the look out of the authorities to supply water for cultivation purposes when once the cultivation was permitted. Even as matters stood, he was sure that there was plenty of water in the Madag tank, so much so that some of it was going to waste due to over-flowing even apart from seepage and leakage, and so there was nothing for the raiyats to fear from any extension of cultivation. The interests of the raiyats were being safeguarded properly and nobody need labour under any misapprehension in that regard.

Mr. C. NANJUNDE GOWDA explained that the Madag tank was 12 miles from Birur and had 16 sluices, the last of which was situate within Birur limits. Behind it there were 450 acres of very valuable *bagayet* lands, and 500 acres of valuable wet. In front of this tank, there were 3 important sluices which were irrigating 1,500 acres of wet land. Under the sluice near Kadur there were 400 acres of *bayayet* lands and 1,000 acres of wet lands. Under each of the remaining sluices also there were hundreds of acres of *bagayet* land. Thus the total acreage was something like 5,000 acres near Birur itself. According to the Public Works Department about 1,300 units of water was being stored in the Madag tank. Allowing for the normal silt accumulation, it could be safely taken that about 1,200 units would be actually available for use. Taking the town of Kadur, there was a population of 5,000 and an equal number of cattle in the town with its hamlets. In Birur and its hamlets there were something like 10,000 people and an equal number of cattle. On the whole, the needs of 15,000 people and 15,000 cattle had to be provided for. This would take away 1,000 units of water and leave only 500 or 600 units available for cultivation purposes. Roughly speaking, 3 units of water would be required to cultivate one acre of land. Mr. Heblikar, as Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement, in the year 1926-27 had recommended the supply of water for 100 acres of wet land. But the lands in Birur suffered for lack of supply and the people thereof raised a hue and cry and even went to the extent of agitating for the conversion of their wet lands into dry. Thereupon, they had to close down the Patnagere sluice in order to give sufficient supply to Birur.

As regards orange cultivation, he also protested against the grant of 400 acres to an Englishman, while the application of local people for only 100 acres had been rejected on the plea of inadequacy of water. He prayed that in consideration of the facts represented above, immediate arrangements be made to give effect to the representation under discussion. He also prayed that the tank should be improved so as to be able to receive and retain sufficient water for serving the needs of all the people and cattle concerned.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY said that recently the Revenue Commissioner seemed to have inspected the Madag tank in company with the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District. But the member was sorry that the Revenue

Commissioner had not availed himself of the opportunity to ascertain the popular feeling with regard to the grant of land to Mr. English. It was a pity that certain prominent people who were waiting for an opportunity to explain things to the Revenue Commissioner could not actually do so. The Government had sanctioned the lands because of the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner. Before that, many people had applied for the same land, and had received endorsements that owing to insufficiency of water, no further extension of cultivation would be allowed. Under such circumstances, the speaker could not understand why 400 acres had been given away to an outside gentleman. This incident had created a lot of suspicion on the part of the people. Even now he would request Government to once again ascertain the Executive Engineer's opinion as to the sufficiency of water, and if need be, to see that Mr. English was not allowed to extend orange cultivation beyond the 40 acres which he had already cultivated. If this was not done, he stated that many raiyats were prepared to press for the same and, if necessary, even to offer *satyagraha*.

The FIRST MEMBER of COUNCIL (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that that would not improve matters in any way and if *satyagraha* was offered, Government would take such steps as the situation demanded. With regard to the discussion that had taken place on the representation it appeared to him that members were perhaps making much of a small matter. Referring to the suspicions entertained by some of the members with regard to the grant of land to Mr. H. H. English, he read out to the House the Government Order on the subject, from which it was evident that in view of the large demand for lands in the Yemmedoddi Amrut Mahal Kaval for orange cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner had recommended the grant of 1,040 acres for the purpose, that the Director of Agriculture who was consulted in the matter was agreeable to surrender lands to the required extent, that the Chief Conservator of Forests was also in favour of the scheme, that the Superintendent, Government Gardens, considered the land as being best suited for orange cultivation, and that the Executive Engineer had stated that water could be supplied from the *rajakaluve* of the Madag tank. It was in those circumstances that the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner that 400 acres be granted to Mr. H. H. English had been sanctioned by Government. Thus it was clear that every department of Government which had anything to do with the land had been duly consulted before sanction was accorded by the Government and that the charge that there was anything suspicious in the transaction was absolutely without foundation. The Madag tank was generally reputed to receive good supply of water every year as the tract enjoyed a heavy rainfall. It was only during the previous year that there had been failure of rains, and the complaint of inadequacy of water supply, so repeatedly made by the members in the course of the discussion, was mostly attributable to that factor. So far as the existing atchkat was concerned, Government would certainly supply water as already guaranteed by them. And if they could also supply water for orange cultivation without sacrificing the interests of the existing wet lands, there was no reason why anybody should object to it. Yemmedoddi oranges enjoyed a high reputation throughout South India, but unlike Coorg oranges their cultivation was limited to a small area, and it was the object of Government to extend the cultivation to the fullest possible extent—an object with which everybody should agree. In this view, Government would be prepared to consider with equal sympathy any other application coming from persons in the district for the grant of land for carrying on orange cultivation. Out of 1,000 acres of the Amrut Mahal Kaval thrown open for fruit cultivation, only 400 acres had been given away and there still remained a balance of 600 acres. Hence he assured the House that there need be no suspicion that lands would not be given to local people on the same terms as those offered

by Mr. English and accepted by Government.

Proceeding, **Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI** stated that the only question for consideration at the moment was whether the water available in Madag tank was or was not sufficient for the atchkat already assured of a sufficient supply. The Revenue Commissioner referred to certain records according to which the atchkat of the tank appeared to be so much as 5,000 acres, but according to the references now before Government as also the claims preferred so far, the extent for which water had been guaranteed appeared to be something like 2,000 acres, the rest of the atchkat having to be served by Ayyankere and other tanks. Government at the moment were inclined to accept the latter portion. Now, if after giving the full supply required by this extent the Government could supply water for other useful purposes, he asked why they should not do so. He wondered why members should view such proposals with suspicion. Granting that in any particular year the supply was not adequate, it would be the look out of the Engineering Department to take all steps necessary for giving the required supply. In any case, members might rest assured that the interests of the wet lands would not be sacrificed on account of the cultivation in question. After all, the orange crop would not require much water. The quantity required for 1,000 acres would be very much less than what might be needed, for example, for 300 acres of wet cultivation.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA enquired if the water supply to Birur Municipality from the Madag tank would not be affected by the cultivation under discussion.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that this was also an imaginary fear. In short, he would assure the House that it was far from the intention of Government to show any kind of preference to orange cultivation if this should amount to sacrificing any other interest.

Referring to the new enterprise itself, **Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI** explained that the organizers formed themselves into a private company, invested large sums of money, engaged the required amount of labour and were doing all that was necessary to convert the land into a model garden. In fact, he was certain that it would pay the local people to visit the place and emulate their example by carrying on fruit cultivation in the area on the same lines. By doing so, they would be improving their own economic condition.

The speaker concluded with the observation that there was no justification for all the opposition to the grant of the land in question, especially as there was a guarantee that no existing interest would be adversely affected, but, on the other hand, that there was a prospect of the local people being benefited by the grant.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA enquired why the Agricultural Department itself could not have undertaken the orange cultivation instead of entrusting it to an outside agency.

The PRESIDENT replied that Government thought it better to entrust it to a private agency, and in view of the advantages which such an arrangement offered, Government themselves had taken the initiative in inducing the organizers to take it up. He had no doubt that as a result of the cultivation under reference, the entire locality would improve. The organizers had arranged to bring down experts from South Africa to carry on the cultivation on scientific lines. So far as the local interests were concerned, he assured the House that the land still available would be granted to any deserving applicants on the same terms and concessions as were granted to the company in question and that there would be no difficulty about the supply of water to all the concerned lands. In fact, 600 acres of useful land were still lying idle, and he would welcome intending persons to avail themselves of the same.

By-election of a Member from the Representative Assembly to the Senate of the Mysore University.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO mentioned that Mr. Ambrose Ananda and Mr. A.

Bheemappa Naik had stood for the election of a member from the Representative Assembly constituency to the Senate of the Mysore University but that, in deference to the wishes of his friends in the Assembly, the former candidate had agreed to withdraw his candidature in favour of the other who belonged to a minority community. He thanked Mr. Ambrose Ananda for his graceful act and stated that Mr. A. Bheemappa Naik might therefore be regarded as having been elected unopposed.

Thereupon, the **PRESIDENT** announced that Mr. A. Bheemappa Naik being the only candidate who had offered himself for election, no election need be held.

No. 16.—Establishment of a sub-treasury at Narasimharajapura.

Mr. B. K. RAMABHATTA (Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk).

Mr. B. K. RAMABHATTA represented that as there was at present no sub-treasury in the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk Office, members of the public of the place had to go all the way to the Taluk Office at Koppa for receiving payment of bills from the Munsiff's court and other government bills and also for getting court-fee and other stamps. As it was highly expensive for people to go to Koppa for even small items of business, he prayed that a sub-treasury be established at Narasimharajapura itself as a matter of convenience to the public of the sub-taluk.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that the experiment of having a receiving sub-treasury had been tried once in Periyapatna and given up as not being useful. He said that the best way of creating convenience to the public would be to convert the sub-taluk into a *pucca* taluk, that sub-taluks were already being converted under a regular programme and that Narasimharajapura also would have its turn in course of time.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA requested that arrangements might be made at least for the sale of court-fee stamps in the sub-treasury till such time as the sub-taluk was converted into a taluk.

The PRESIDENT enquired if there was no stamp vendor there.

Mr. NARASINGAPPA replied that though there was one, litigants could not always secure the particular kinds of stamps they required, nor could the vendor readily obtain supplies as he had to go by bus to the taluk-treasury for replenishing his stock.

He also added that if on a particular day a party wanted to file a suit, for which he needed court-fee stamps to the required extent, the stamp vendor would promise to get stamps and go to Koppa. But he would only return in the evening so that the stamps could be made use of only on the following day by which time the suit would have become time-barred.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that parties ought not to delay filing suits till the last day.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA replied that however careful they were, such a thing would sometimes become unavoidable.

The PRESIDENT replied that the request about sale of court-fee stamps in the sub-treasury would be considered.

No. 17.—Cultivation of *Dhruva Pyru*.

Messrs. Venkalpathi THIMMIAH, Patel MALLAPPA (Chitaldrug Taluk); **T. SHADAKSHARAPPA** and **D. SIVASANKARIAH** (Challakere Taluk); **K. KENCHAPPA** and **B. SITHARAMIAH** (Hiriyur Taluk); **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** of Dogganal and **GOWDA ESWARAPPA** (Holalkere Taluk); **Patel CHENNAPPA** and **GOWDA SIVAPPA** (Davangere Taluk); **Patti BASAPPA** and **KAMAREDDI MALLAPPA** (Molakalmuru Taluk); **J. S. MAHALINGAPPA** and **MALKAPPA** (Jagalur Taluk); **Alampalli NANJUNDA SETTY** and **P. S. DORASWAMI NAIDU** (Hosadurga Taluk); **BASAPPA** *alias* **ROGAPPA** (Harihar Sub-Taluk); **M. GURUSIDDAPPA** (Davangere Municipality); **S. RANGA RAO** (Chitaldrug Municipality); **MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB** (Harihar Municipality); **C. H. ABDUL RAZAK; SYED MOHIDEEN HUSSAIN** and **A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK** (Minorities).

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA represented that the concession shown to the raiyats of Hiriyur taluk for growing *Dhruva Pyru*,

i.e., cultivation of cocoanuts, might also be extended to the raiyats of the Hosadurga Taluk which was suited for cocoanut cultivation, with a view to encourage that cultivation. The concession now shown consisted of the grant of a *takavi* loan of Rs. 100 per acre to those who wanted to grow cocoanut palm and recovery of the same in easy instalments commencing after the expiry of eight years.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was not clear whether the representation referred to grant of concessions to holders of bagayet lands only or even to those of dry lands. He explained that certain concessions like grant of *takavi* loans were already being shown to raiyats carrying on irrigation under the channels in Hiriyur Taluk. Land improvement loans, repayable in 30 annual instalments, could also be issued if the raiyats furnished adequate security.

Mr. KENCHAPPA pointed out that what was wanted was that the recovery in all cases should commence only after 8 years from the date of grant.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the request would be considered.

No. 18.—Establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board at Turuvekere.

Mr. HANUME GOWDA (Turuvekere Taluk).

Mr. HANUME GOWDA stated that a land mortgage co-operative society had been established at Turuvekere and prayed that in the interests of that society and the well-being of the raiyats, the Government might be pleased to establish in that taluk a debt conciliation board for the mutual settlement of debts between the *Sahukars* and the debtors.

The PRESIDENT replied that it would not be possible to establish debt conciliation boards in all the taluks all at once, but that it would be done as early as possible in the order of urgency.

No. 19.—Extension of concession to gardens affected by "Anaberoga" as in the case of "Koleroga."

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB explained that Government had shown a concession regarding the assessment on areca gardens affected by *koleroga* but that the same concession was not being extended to the areca gardens where a number of areca trees were dead, being affected by *anaberoga* prevailing in Tarikere Taluk and other places. He therefore prayed that the same concession be extended as in the case of *koleroga* and necessary relief rendered through the Agricultural Department

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA drew attention to the promise made during the previous year by the Director of Agriculture that the department would find out some remedy for *anaberoga*. He regretted that nothing had been done in this direction so far. He said that he had taken the Assistant Director and the Inspector to the gardens and shown to them the large number of trees affected by the pest but that those officers had pleaded helplessness in the matter of finding a remedy. The disease was infectious in nature and hundreds of trees had suffered by it, and unless the Department of Agriculture found a remedy in the immediate future, he was afraid that the garden-owners in the malnad would all be ruined. Till, therefore, the department was able to do something to help them, he prayed that remission of garden assessment be ordered in all deserving cases, as had been done in the case of gardens affected by *koleroga*.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) pointed out that it would not be correct to say that any concession in the matter of assessment was being shown on account of *koleroga*. If remissions were given in any case, he said, it must have been in pursuance of the general policy applicable to all parts of the State.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB represented that in and around his place the only important crop was areca. But the areca-gardens which were once yielding Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per acre, were not at all yielding anything owing to this pest. He therefore appealed for

special remissions in the case of all the affected gardens. Otherwise, he represented, it would not be possible for the garden-owners to meet the cost of cultivation, repay debts, and the interest thereon, and find any surplus with which to keep their bodies and souls together. He appealed to the Revenue and the Agricultural officers to visit the places and do something to save the situation, after satisfying themselves about the genuineness of the representation.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) explained that after considerable research, the department had succeeded in finding a remedy for *koleroga* which was being applied with remarkable success wherever that pest was prevalent. But as regards *anaberoga*, he thought the pest was not prevalent to any very large extent in the State. Partly because of that, and partly also on account of the fact that a sure remedy had not yet been discovered, the work of the department in this direction had not yet come to public notice. He would assure the House that experimental work was progressing in the department. Pending therefore the result of that work, if only the garden-owners would promptly intimate to the departmental authorities when the pest appeared anywhere, it might be possible to suggest certain remedies which, though not very effective, might at least mitigate the havoc wrought by the pest. Meanwhile, he promised to depute the Mycologist of the Department to visit any particular garden in which the pest was in evidence and see what could be done to help garden-owners

No. 20.—Waiving the recovery of upset price in case of *hakdari hulhittals*.

Messrs. Venkalpathi THIMMIAH and Patel MALLAPPA (Chitaldrug Taluk); T. SHADAKSHARAPPA and D. SIVASANKARIAH (Challakere Taluk); K. KENCHAPPA and B. SITHARAMIAH (Hiriyur Taluk); GOWDA ESWARAPPA of Dogganal and GOWDA ESWARAPPA (Holalkere Taluk); Patel CHENNAPPA and GOWDA SIVAPPA (Davangere Taluk); Patti BASAPPA and KAMAREDDI MALLAPPA (Molakalmuru Taluk); J. S. MAHALINGAPPA and MALKAPPA (Jagalur Taluk); Alampalli NANJUNDA SETTY and P. S. DORASWAMI NAIDU (Hosadurga Taluk); BASAPPA *alias* ROGAPPA (Harihar Sub-Taluk); M. GURUSIDDAPPA (Davangere Municipality); S. RANGA RAO (Chitaldrug Municipality); MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB (Harihar Municipality); C. H. ABDUL RAZAK, SYED MOHIDEEN HUSSAIN and A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Minorities).

Mr. Venkalpathi THIMMIAH represented that upset price was being demanded by shanbhogs for the construction of houses and for taking usufruct of the trees in *hulhittals* which were in possession of the raiyats from time immemorial and also in temporary *hulhittals*. Recovering upset price from the raiyats in case of *hakdari hulhittals* seemed to be unjust. He therefore prayed that the recovery of upset price in such cases be done away with.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that the properties referred to would not be interfered with and that even upset price would not be recovered if private ownership of the *hulhittal* was proved. So far as he was aware there were no cases of such interference.

ONE MEMBER represented that even in the case of properties which were in undisputed possession and enjoyment, the parties could not produce any written evidence of ownership and that the local officers were taking advantage of this position and trying to dispossess the parties of the properties.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that payment of assessment for a long number of years might be taken as sufficient proof of ownership. If at all it was interfered with, it might be on account of arrears of assessment.

Mr. THIMMIAH asserted that that was not so and that there were specific cases of unwarranted interference in Holalkere and Hosadurga Taluks.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN promised to enquire into the cases.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA represented that vacant lands and lands with standing trees, though distinctly removed from residential quarters, were being enjoyed by certain house-owners in the villages for centuries together. Latterly,

however, the revenue officers were proposing to treat such lands and trees as government property. He stated that there were several such instances in the Nagamangala Taluk and requested that parties should not be put to loss and inconvenience in that manner.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if the properties were being enjoyed by private owners for centuries together, as reported, there would be no difficulty in restoring them to the said owners, free of cost.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA brought to notice that an Amarai Inspector had been appointed recently in the Srinivaspur Taluk to ascertain all cases of unauthorized enjoyment of *hulhittals* and he had made a record that so many cases were unauthorized and recommended the levy of upset prices therefor. When the owners protested against his one-sided decision, they were asked to produce documentary evidence of private ownership. But as already represented, the villagers were not able to adduce any such evidence. But it was a fact that they were in enjoyment of the *hittals* for generations together. In spite of it, a summary enquiry was held and the house-owners dispossessed of the trees.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN explained that certain cases had come to his notice recently in which he had decided that in all cases in which the land in question was adjacent to the house of the claimant and in which the usufruct of the trees was in the undisputed enjoyment of the said house-owner, the right to usufruct should be given back to the parties concerned provided the trees were not included in the *amarai* lists. If the benefit of that order was denied to anybody, it was open to the aggrieved party to file an appeal to the Revenue Commissioner and obtain relief.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA explained that the parties proposing to go in appeal would have to spend as much as the value of the trees themselves. Instead, therefore, of expecting each individual party to prefer an appeal, he requested that the department itself should rectify the matter by issuing necessary circular instructions to the local officers.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN accepted the suggestion and promised to issue circular instructions.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again at 12 noon on the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, 1st October 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Saturday, 1st October 1938, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Working of Central Recruitment Board Rules.

Q. 11. **Mr. A. G. MUDDURACHAPPA** (Bowringpet Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the year in which the Central Recruitment Board was constituted;

(*b*) the number of appointments made communitywar till now from the date of the constitution of the Central Recruitment Board;

(*c*) the details of pay of such appointments;

(*d*) whether any period has been fixed for confirmation after the appointments are made;

(*e*) the time limit fixed for such confirmation;

(*f*) the number confirmed according to the said time limit;

(*g*) the number unconfirmed;